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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/661,040	09/12/2003	Ang Meng Liang	SAE03-001	6714
7590	01/19/2006		EXAMINER	
George O. Saile & Associates 28 Davis Avenue Poughkeepsie, NY 12603			STAICOVICI, STEFAN	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1732	

DATE MAILED: 01/19/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/661,040	LIANG ET AL.	
	Examiner Stefan Staicovici	Art Unit 1732	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 4/18/2005.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 12 September 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/22/2003.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because the abstract should avoid language that can be implied such as “comprises” (see line 5). Further, the last line should be deleted in its entirety. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Freeman (US Patent No. 4,863,771) in view of Robin *et al.* (US Patent No. 3,892,831) and in further view of Azzani *et al.* (US Patent No. 5,013,514).

Freeman ('771) teaches the basic claimed process for making a tubular composite door including, providing a mold having a lower mold half (24) and an upper mold half (36), placing fiber material (38) onto said lower and upper mold halves, placing an inflatable plastic bladder (40) (plastic tube) onto said fiber material (38), closing said lower and upper mold halves, pressurizing said inflatable plastic bladder (40) (plastic tube) to force said fiber material (38) against said lower and upper mold halves, injecting resin material into said mold to impregnate said fiber material (38) and curing said resin under conditions of pressure and temperature to

form said tubular composite door (see col. 2, lines 31 through col. 3, line 10). Further, Freeman ('771) teaches forming said inflatable plastic bladder (40) (plastic tube) from a plurality of bladders (plastic tubes) when making a jointed structure (10) (see Figure 1) or forming a single, complex shaped inflatable plastic bladder (see col. 3, lines 20-30).

Regarding claims 1 and 8, although Freeman ('771) teaches an inflatable plastic bladder (40), Freeman ('771) does not teach that said plastic is nylon. However, the use of nylon to make an inflatable bladder is well known as evidenced by Robin *et al.* ('831) who teach a molding process including, providing a mold, placing resin pre-impregnated fiber material around an inflatable, nylon sheath (4) to form a wrapped assembly, placing said wrapped assembly in said mold, inflating said sheath to press said fiber material against said mold and curing said resin (see Abstract, col. 3, lines 40-55 and Figure 1-4) in said mold to form a fiber composite structure. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have provided an inflatable nylon bladder as taught by Robin *et al.* ('831) in the process of Freeman ('771) because, Robin *et al.* ('831) teach that nylon is an optimum material for such a bladder, hence teaching that it is a known material for such applications and also because it is known that nylon is easily stretchable and has resistance to heat during the curing step, hence providing for an improved process by reducing waste. Further regarding claims 1 and 8, Freeman ('771) does not teach pre-impregnated fiber material. However, it is known that resin injection and pre-impregnation are well known equivalent alternatives as evidenced by Robin *et al.* ('831) who teach a molding process including, providing a mold, placing fiber material around an inflatable, nylon sheath (4) to form a wrapped assembly, placing said wrapped assembly in said mold,

inflating said sheath to press said fiber material against said mold and curing said resin that was either injected or pre-impregnated (see Abstract, col. 3, lines 40-55 and Figure 1-4) in said mold to form a fiber composite structure. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have used a resin pre-impregnation step as an equivalent alternative to a resin injection step as taught by Robin *et al.* ('831) in the process of Freeman ('771) because, Robin *et al.* ('831) specifically teach that resin injection and resin pre-impregnation are well known equivalent alternatives for applying a resin material to a fiber material in order to mold a fiber composite structure.

Further regarding claims 1 and 8, Freeman ('771) in view of Robin *et al.* ('831) do not each an external vacuum bag. Azzani *et al.* ('514) teach a molding process including, providing a mold (11, 12), placing fiber material around an inflatable bag to form a wrapped assembly, placing said wrapped assembly in said mold, wrapping said mold in an external vacuum bag and sealing said external bag against said inflatable bag, drawing a vacuum onto said external vacuum bag, placing said vacuum, wrapped mold in an autoclave, inflating said inflatable bag using the pressure of the autoclave to force said fiber material against said mold and curing said resin to form a fiber composite structure (see col. 4, line 47 through col. 5, line 5; col. 5, line 63 through col. 6, line 20 and Figure 16). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have used sealed an external vacuum against an internal inflatable bladder as taught by Azzani *et al.* ('514) in the process of Freeman ('771) in view of Robin *et al.* ('831) because of known advantages that a vacuum provides such as reduced porosity and improved mechanical characteristics, hence providing for an improved product.

Further regarding claims 1 and 8, and in regard to claims 3-7 and 9-10, Freeman ('771) in view of Robin *et al.* ('831) and in further view of Azzani *et al.* ('514) do not teach a specific molding temperature, molding time, vacuum pressure and curing pressure. However, it is submitted that such parameters are result-effective variables that depend on the chosen resin as taught by Freeman ('771) (see col. 3, lines 1-10). Hence, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have used routine experimentation in the process of Freeman ('771) in view of Robin *et al.* ('831) and in further view of Azzani *et al.* ('514) to determine optimum values of the molding temperature, molding time, vacuum pressure and curing pressure because it is known that such parameters are result-effective variables that depend on the type of resin being used. It is noted that Azzani *et al.* ('514) a molding temperature of 80-200 OC, a molding pressure of 3 bars and a molding time varying from several minutes to several hours (see col. 6, lines 25-35).

Regarding claims 2 and 12, Freeman ('771) teaches a glass fiber preform and a thermosetting resin (see col. 2, line 21 and col. 3, lines 1-5). It is noted that it is well known that epoxy is a thermosetting resin used in making fiber reinforced composite structures as evidenced by Robin *et al.* ('831) who teaches an epoxy resin (see col. 3, lines 50-55). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have used an epoxy resin as taught by Robin *et al.* ('831) as the thermosetting resin in the process of Freeman ('771) in view of Azzani *et al.* ('514) because of known advantages that epoxy provides such as increased chemical and mechanical characteristics, ease of processability, its well known status as a thermosetting resin

used in making fiber reinforced composite structures and also because, Freeman ('771) teaches a thermosetting resin, hence suggesting an epoxy resin.

In regard to claim 11, Freeman ('771) teaches pressurizing said inflatable plastic bladder (40) (plastic tube) to force said fiber material (38) against said lower and upper mold halves and maintaining pressure during the curing process (see col. 3, lines 1-10). Further, it is noted that pressure must be maintained during the curing process in order to avoid pore formation, hence in order for the invention of Freeman ('771) in view of Robin *et al.* ('831) and in further view of Azzani *et al.* ('514) to function as described.

Further regarding claim 8, Freeman ('771) in view of Robin *et al.* ('831) and in further view of Azzani *et al.* ('514) do not teach trimming the molded composite structure. However, trimming of a molded structure is well known. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have trimmed the molded composite structure obtained by the process of Freeman ('771) in view of Robin *et al.* ('831) and in further view of Azzani *et al.* ('514) because of known advantages such as improved aesthetics and reduced costs by reducing the complexity of mold design and allowing for some scrap to form.

Conclusion

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Stefan Staicovici, Ph.D. whose telephone number is (571) 272-1208. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:30 AM to 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael P. Colaianni, can be reached on (571) 272-1196. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Stefan Staicovici, PhD



Primary Examiner

1/14/06

AU 1732

January 14, 2006